Investigated the disaster to the Maine, and, after delivering the report into the hands of Mr. Polo, he was attached to the legation. For three years he commanded a gunboat in Cuban waters. Like most European naval officers he is an expert ewordsman and pistol shot. He made known his purpose before teaving here of waiting eight days, when, if answers were not received, he would publish the challenges sent to General Lee and Captain Sigshee. It was suggested to him that

tom of the country in the present case. SIGSBEE HASN'T RECEIVED IT. Says No Challenge to Fight a Duct Has Come to Him From

dueling was looked upon differently in this

country from in Europe, and the laws pro-

hibited it, but he insisted that these offi-

cers would not invoke the law or the cus-

Carranza. Philadelphia, April 25.-Captain Sigsber when seen to-night in reference to the challenge said to have been sent him by Lieutenant De Carranza, said he had no definite information concerning it. He said: "I do not believe any such challenge has been issued. I have not received it at any rate and think I would have heard of it if it had been sent to me in Washington." "In case you do receive it, what action

will you take?" was asked. "It is too absurd to believe, and I cannot say what I would do. It is false to say that I testified to the senate committee that Spanish officials connived to blow up the Maine. What I said was that the Maine was blown up by an exterior force, and I would have been a fool not to say

"I met Licutenant Carranza at Key West and saw something of him. He appeared to be a very courteous gentleman, and our relations were always pleasant. This is the first time I have heard that he took exceptions to my testimony before the senate committee, and I still think there is some mistake; that he has not issued the challenge, I can't say what disposition I shall make of the challenge if it comes."

MR. SHERMAN'S RESIGNATION. It Was Handed to the President Yesterday Noon-Judge Day to

Be Appointed.

Washington, April 25.-Another resignation from the cabinet occurred to-day when the venerable Secretary of State, John Sherman, handed his resignation to the president this morning. The resignation will take effect at an early date, and with it Mr. Sherman retires from public life after a service of over forty years, embracing the house of representatives, the United States senate, as secretary of the treasury and secretary of state.

The reason for the resignation is the condition of the secretary's health. The venerable secretary is now within a few days of 75 years of age.

point to protect the Paris on her way from The resignation of Mr. Sherman was handed to the president at 12:15 o'clock. It was observed that Secretary Sherman remained with the president a few minutes after the other members of the cabinet had left. The cabinet session was concluded at 11:30 o'clock and five minutes later Secretary Sherman left the room and was driven at once to the state department.

At about 11:45 the secretary's messenger, William, appeared with the resignation enclosed in a large white official envelope. As the president had stepped out for a few minutes' walk, the messenger returned to the state department. Only a moment later the president returned and the state department was so advised. At 12:15 the messenger again appeared with the resignation, and it was taken to the president in the cabinet room. It was formally accepted this afternoon. The secretary's letter is very brief, occupying only a few lines tendering his resignation to take effect as early a day as will suit the presiceed Mr Sherman.

John Bassett Moore who will be appointed first assistant secretary of state to succeed Judge Day, is Hamilton Fish' professor of international law and diplomacy in Columbia university. He was born about forty years ago and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1880. Immediately after his graduation he studied las with Judge (now senator) Gray, of Delaware, and upon being admitted to the bar about 1882, entered the state department at Washington as a clerk, having obtained position by being one of the first in the list on civil service rolls.

He at once made a study of international law and diplomacy and became an authority is the department. He worked through the various grades until he was made third assistant secretary of state.

On April 6, 1891, he accepted the call to

Columbia university to fill the position he now occupies. Secretary Blaine objected to his leaving, and induced the university to grant him leave of absence for a year so that he did not enter Colun da until When the year was up Mr. Blaine offered to make him first assistant secretary, but he preferred to enter the uni-

Two days ago he was called to Washington and when he telegraphed to President Low, telling of the post which was offered him, President Low telegraphed him to accept it and granted him a year's leave of absence. President Low said today that the university could not well spare Mr. Moore, but that it was now a matter of patriotism

JUDGE DAY SERENADED.

The Prospective Secretary of State Honored by His Neighbors

of Canton. Canton, O., April 25.-Judge Day was serenaded by the Grand Army band tonight, which was followed to his home by thousands of citizens. The serenade occurred just after local mititary companies had been signaled to their armories, and while the city was wildly enthusiastic. In response to demands for a speech, the

"My friends and fellowchizens: This is very much in the nature of a surprise party to me. I bid you welcome to my home, and am thrice glad to be with you in the home of our beloved president, in the city so dear to us all. It is possible that I owe this call to the fact that you have reading something personal to myself in the newspapers of to-day.

"My fellow citizens, it is best to go a lit-

tle slow as to reports (A voice, "Oh, no, judge, it's a dead sure thing"). Remember that official preferment rests with the president and the approval and consent of the United States senate. I do not take this call so much as a personal matter to as an expression of your approval of the course of the president in endeavoring, by all fair means, to preserve peace with hon-

for our beloved country. "Now that the marching of our own citiren-soldiers betokens the presence of war, we are reminded that it is our first duty as Americans to uphold our country in a determined and vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful end. There is no division in our ranks, we are united in the common cause and in that is our strength. Bus I only intended to speak a word of neknowledgment and gratitude for this friendly call. I thank you, and bid you

Won't Proclaim Nentrality. Berlin, April 25.-It is announced semiofficially that Germany, following the the Turko-Greek wars, will not issue a declaration of neutrality, the idea being to preserve her freedom of action and "to be in a position to intervene if she con-

SENT FOOD PRICES UP. Ment Jumped From 24 Cents to 50 Cents In Havans When the Blockade Began.

Key West, April 25 .- The British steame Myrtledone arrived here to-day from Havana. Her commander, Captain Milburn, reports that the news of the sailing of the United States fleet was received at Havana just previous to the departure of the Myrtledone. He adds that it created no excitement in the city, but the price of meat in mediately jumped from 2f cents to 50 cents. According to the captain, Havana doct not fear bombardment, because the Span-

lards say the United States began the war in the interests of humanity, and bombardment would be contrary to such a purpose. At Havana, it appears, the conditions prevailing are not unusual, except that the ity is crowded with troops and that the Spanish officers are drilling every man they can press into the service.

The Myrtiedone reached Havana a week

ago Sunday, and Captain Milburn went ashore. He says he walked over to the new fertifications at Casa Blanca to make observations, when three or four Spanish soldiers, with fixed bayonets, arrested him as an American spy, The captain was taken to Moro castle and after three or four hours had elapsed he was informed that sentence had been passed upon him and that he was to be shot in an hour. The captain, who is an intense Britisher, replied: "Why wait an hour? Shoot me now, and in a day Havana and all Cuba

will be blown up." The British vice consul was interested in the case and Captain Milburn was released, Captain Milburn adds: "Havana will give you all the fighting you want when

you land." The Norwegian steamer Steero, from Tampico for Havana, with cattle, was turned back by the fleet and came here. According to statements of the family of Arthur Arosteguy, the British vice consul at Havana, who arrived on the Myrtledone to-day, great excitement prevails in Hava-na, and at the time the Myrtledone left port the people were leaving for the open country in all directions. At Mariano, just outside of Havana, a train was held up by an excited crowd eager to escape. The alarm was caused by the firing from the Santa Clara battery.

The gunboat Annapolis has arrived here from New York.

TO PROTECT THE PARIS. Cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis Are Stationed Off the North

Atlantic Coast. London, April 26.-Lloyds has received no news of the American liner Paris up to 6

o'clock this morning. Boston, Mass., April 25.—The cruiser Minneapolis arrived off Cape Cod at dusk to-night. The cruiser Columbia is at Newport. It is thought the government has stationed the two cruisers at a convenient

Grand Banks to New York. The Paris will pass within a few hundred miles of Highland light probably on Fri day on her way to the Nantucket shoal lightship, which she turns to make her final run of 300 miles to New York. It would be a matter of a few hours at most for the Columbia and Minneapolis to dash out from Massachusetts bay, pick up the unprotected liner and keep off any Spanish cruiser that might be lying in wait for her off Nantucket shoals. The new cruiser lopeka, a glow boat, is expected off the shoals about Friday or Saturday, but she should be able to take care of herself without assistance.

St. Johns, N. F., April 25.-It is reported here to night, though the rumor lacks confirmation, that a Spanish warship has been sighted off Bay Bulls, twenty miles south of St. Johns. She is supposed to be afte American fishing vessels on Grand Banks. Between sixty and seventy Newfoundand fishermen left to-day, intending to en-

list in the American navy.

Newport, R. I., April 25.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius sailed this afternoon, bound south, but her actual destination is unknown, except to the naval authorities. Key West and later join the fleet off Havana. It was expected that the torpedo boats Gwyn and Talbot would sail with her but they are still at the tornedo station as is the Morris, which has not yet gone into commission.

The cruiser Columbia, which came in today for repairs, is expected to sail at daybreak and it is said she will patrol the New England coast until the auxiliary fleet is ready to go on duty.

TROUBLES OUTSIDE AND IN. Finances and Politics Causing Quees Regent and Her Government

Much Unensiness. New York, April 25.-Spain's dangers from within are becoming fully as grave is those from without. The war with the United States promises to cost her the last of her colonial possessions in the West and East Indies; but no one can tell what will be the result of her rapidly increasing troubles-the cabinet crisis, the dissensions among statesmen and warriors, the intrigues of the Carlists, the plotting of Weyler and Romero Robledo, and the popular agitations.

The street demonstrations in the capital and elsewhere have assumed such a threatening character as to cause the gravest concern to the queen and her government, All these political dangers are aggravated by the financial disturbances in Madrid and a dezen principal towns in the provinces, marked by an alarming run on the silver reserve of the Bank of Spain, a fall in the prices of securities of every kind, a rise of exchanges, sending the gold premium to

These things have made the politicians and everybody else pay less attention to the news from America and Cuba, startling as it is. The press advises the people to desist from demonstrations, which might become inexpedient and dangerous. The newspapers attribute the financial panic to the Hebrew bankers and speculators;

It is impossible to describe how bitter the Spanlards are against the English and the feeling increases every day. "England is the only European power." the Spaniards say, "that is paralyzing the energetic action of the other countries to force America to take her hands off Cuba.

This feeling is fostered by the Continental diplomacy, which encourages Spain to hope that the powers will interpose as they did between Japan and China and between Turkey and Greece to prevent any excessive settlement after the war that would damage the finances of the institutions of

LONDON IS IMPATIENT.

Disappointed Because No Striking Events Have Happened in

Twenty-four Hours. London, April 26.-The fact that no striking events have happened during the last twenty-four hours causes a feeling of disappointment and the conviction gains ground that the war is likely to be protracted. It is recognized that Spain can afford to wait events, while America can do nothing until she has practically gained

possession of Cuba. It is remarked as curious that while the president in the declaration of war ascribes the rupture to Spain's act, thus implying that a state of hostilities existed on April 21, the American admiral at Hong Kong protests that no state of war exists officially. It is believed that Admiral Dewey does not contemplate immediate operations against the Philippines, and it is held in

quiring the American squadron to depart on such short notice, as under the Wash ingtor, treaty vessels are only required to leave "as speedily as possible

Spain's note to the powers is regarded as making no change in the real situation Sir Henry Drummond Wolf, the British ambassador to Spain, started for Madrid last evening.

TO CAPTURE OUR YACHTS.

Spain's Auxiliary Cruisers Will Watch Eastern Waters for

American Crafts. New York, April 25.-Letters of marque are not to be issued by the Spanish government at present, but it is believed here that they soon will be says the Madrid correspondent of the Herald.

This step has been contemplated ever since the possibility of war became ap parent. The decree officially announcing the government's decision in this morning's Gaceta, which says, in accordance with its undoubted right, the service of auxiliary cruisers is about to be added to the naval force of the country. The auxiliary servles is composed of vessels drawn from the merchant marine.

The decision is hailed with satisfaction

by the populace in the Spanish ports and coast towns. It is estimated, though it is difficult to say upon what grounds, that in a very brief period between 1,500 and 2,00 corsairs

can be equipped ready for scouring the seas n search of contraband of war destined for the United States. There is a great deal of talk about keep ing a sharp lookout for yachts belonging to American millionaires, which as the Im pareial ingenuously says, would be worth capturing, as those in the Mediterranean alone at the present time represent the value of many millions. Specially singled out are the Valiant, Margarita, Sultan,

Nahma and Arcturis, Swift vessels belong-

ng to the Spanish navy are to cruise about

the straits of Gibraltar, the Suez canal and

the English channel, so as to make prizes

of any of these yachts that may attempt STUDENTS EAGER TO FIGHT.

An Infantry Company and an Artillery Battery Are Being Organized at M. S. U.

Columbia, Mo., April 25.-(Special.) Tonight the Missouri university students de elded to go to war in earnest. Cadet George H. English, of Kansas City, has or ganized an infantry company and already enlisted fifty students, eager to leave at once for the front. Crawford White, of Sedalia, gymnasium director, has organized an artillery detachment, composed almost entirely of old football players and trained athletes. All of these enlisted as artiller-Ists are over six feet tall. Warren Woodof White Sulphur Springs, Mont. Captain Adam Hill, S. S. Carroll, of Vandalla, and G. F. Hoffman, of Illinois, were among those to enlist first. This detach ment has been practicing artillery work of late and expects to be able to do good service. The senior students have asked the university faculty to grant them thele diplomas a month ahead of time, in order that they may enlist. The faculty battalion voted to tender their services. Cuban flag upon a cannon was hoisted this evening on top of the university columns nd the students salute it as they pass. Lieutenant E. L. Shepard and nine other tudents of the Missouri state university have been summoned home to take their in the companies of the national guard of Missouri, of which they are Others are expecting similar The whole student corps is summons. ager for active service. Licutenant W. A. Thurston, of the regular army, who has been stationed here three years as lieuenant, who was recently succeeded by Lieutenant A. P. Buffington, commandant of cadets, has been ordered to join his regiment at once. He had a hundred re-quests from citizens seeking to accompany

MATANZAS GREATLY EXCITED.

Ward Line Steamer Vigilancia Narrowly Escaped Detention There Last Thursday.

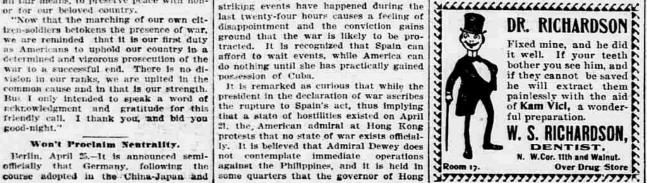
New York, April 25,-The Ward line wired: It is supposed that she will turn up at tanzas, Cuba, arrived at quarantine tonight. The Vigilanca sailed from Tampico. April 17. Matanzas was reached on the morning of the 21st. The greatest excitement prevailed on shore and troops and artillerymen were drilling. The steamer meanwhile took on board 12,000 bags of sugar and other cargo. Captain McIntosh went on shore to attend to the entrance and clearance of the steamer. He found the people greatly excited. The Spanish officers were planting mines in the harbor, the regular buoys were being removed and every preparation was being made to put he harbor in a defensive condition. There was one gunboat in the harbor, busily engaged in laying of mines and torpedoes. From one of the passengers it was learned that a conflict of authority arose between the military and naval commanders, the latter desiring to detain the Vigflanca, but the captain of the port, representing the military forces, presumably under orders of Captain General Blanco insisted that permission should be granted the steamer to leave port, as yet no notice of the commencement of hostilities had been received. The pilot appearing on board at daybreak of the 22nd, Captain McIntosh deemed it prudent to get under way immediately and the steamer departed at 5:30 a.m., leaving behind more than 4,000 bags of sugar and about eighty passengers who were booked to sail by the steamer. Only three passengers succeeded In getting aboard from a small boat a few nours before the steamer sailed.

OKLAHOMA DISAPPOINTED.

Wanted to Furnish Many More Troops Than McKinley Has Called For.

Guthrie, O. T., April 25 .- (Special.) Governor Barnes was officially notified tonight by the secretary of war that Oklahema's quota would be one full troop of cavalry and one company of eighty-five special mounted riflemen. The smallness of the number is a great disppointment to the territory, as there are ten companies of rational guards all anxious to go and twelve more volunteer companies have recruited within a week. In organizing the new companies the governor will give preference to the national guard as far as possible, but every man will be specially picked for the work, and the companies will be ready before the week is out and equal to any in the service.

Woodson to Rejoin His Regiment. Washington, April 25.—(Special.) Major Albert E. Woodson, Ninth cavalry, at his own request, has been relieved from duty as acting agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, O. T., and will join his regimen as soon as his successor has been appointed.



CLOSING CHAPTERS OF CORRE-SPONDENCE WITH SPAIN.

SENT TO CONGRESS YESTERDAY

MINISTER WOODFORD ASKED FOR HIS PASSPORTS.

Fook This Step Immediately After He Had Been Informed by Spain That All Diplomatic Relations Were Broken Off -The Letters.

Washington, April 25.-Accompanying the president's message to congress to-day was the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Spain since the passage of the resolution directing the president to intervene in Cuba.

On April 21, 1898, Minister Woodford telegraphed Secretary Sherman as follows: 'Following is a text of my reply to the official note received this morning at 7:30 from the Spanish minister of state:

"'I have the honor to acknowledge the

receipt this morning of your note of this date informing me that the Spanish minister at Washington has been ordered to withdraw with all his legation and withou loss of time from North American terri tory. You also inform me that by this act diplomatic relations between the two countries are broken off; that all official communication between their respective representatives ceases. I have, accordingly, this day telegraphed the American consul general at Barcelona to instruct all the consuls of the United States in Spain to turn their respective consulates over to the British consuls, and to leave Spain at once. I have myself turned this legation over to her Britannic majesty's embassy at Madrid. That embassy will from this time have the care of all American interests in Spain. I now request passports and the safe conduct to the French frontier for myself and the personnel of this legation. I intend leaving this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Paris.

" 'WOODFORD.' " Mr. Woodford to Mr. Sherman (telegram): "United States Legation, April 21, 1898. "Following is the text of official note received this morning at 7:30 from Spanish

ninister of state: "In compliance with a painful duty, I have the honor to inform your excellency that the president having approved a res olution of both chambers of the United States, which, in denying the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatening an immediate armed intervention in Cuba, is equivalent to an evident declaration of war, the government of his majesty has ordered its minister in Washington to withdraw without loss of time from the North American territory, with all personnel of the legation. By this act the diplomatic relations which previously existed between the two countries are broken off, all official communications between respective representatives and I hasten to communicate this to your excellency, in order that, on your part, you make such dispositions as seem suitable. I beg your excellency to kindly ac-

knowledge receipt of this note, and I avail myself, etc."
Other correspondence is as follows: On April 14, Secretary Sherman notified Mr. Woodford of the passage in the house the previous day of the Cuban resolutions, and of the reporting to the senate of the resolutions from the foreign relations committee. On that day Secretary Sherman

not now be forecasted, but will doubtless direct intervention by force if need be to secure free Cuba. The situation is most critical."

On Sunday morning last, Acting Secretary Day notified Mr. Woodford of the passage by the senate of the resolution imending all of the house resolution after the enacting clause and informed him the house recessed until Monday, and that if it non-concurred conference would follow. He again announced the ultimate form of the resolution could not be foreseen

Last Tuesday Acting Secretary Day notified Minister Woodford of the final adoption of the resolution by both houses: "An instruction will be telegraphed later. immediately on the president signing the joint resolution. In the meantime, you will prepare for withdrawal from Spain and notify consuls to be ready for the signal to leave. If any consul is in danger, he may quietly leave at his discretion."

Following is the reply: "Madrid, April 20.-Have received telegram of Tuesday morning; am preparing to withdraw; have notified consuls to be WOODFORD." On April 20, Secretary Sherman tele-graphed Mr. Woodford the ultimatum

heretofore published. On the same date, Secretary Sherman sent the following to "Washington, D. C. April 20 1898 "Sir:-I have the honor to com-municate to you a copy of an in-

struction sent this day to the United States minister at Madrid, by telegraph, in obedience to a joint resolution congress of the United States of America in relation to the pacification of the island of Cuba approved this day, of which a copy is hereto annexed. I avail myself of this opportunity to repeat to you the assurances of my highest considera-United States minister at Madrid, by tion. JOHN SHERMAN."

Secretary Sherman enclosed with this a copy of the joint resolution passed and also of the ultimatum, diplomatically referred to as the telegraphic instruction to the United States minister to Spain.

At 11:35 Wednesday morning the Spanish minister sent to Secretary Sherman his request for passports, which, together with Mr. Sherman's reply, were published at the

On April 20 Secretary Sherman wired Minister Woodford the following: "Senor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish minister to the United States, upon being informed shortly before noon to-day of the action of this government, taken in pursuance of the esolution of congress of April 19, 1898, has asked for his passports for himself, his family and suite. They have been handed him, with assurance of safety while within

"Unless previously handed your passports you will be expected to remain near the ourt of Spain until Saturday poon of this week, and unless, by that date and hour, some communication is received from the government of Spain which you deem will be satisfactory to this government, you are to ask for your passports and safe "SHERMAN Mr.

the territory of the United States.

At 9 o'clock on the following da: Mr. Woodford sent his reply to Secretary Sherman, already published, announcing the action of the Spanish government before he had communicated the ultimatum. With the correspondence are the two proclamations of President McKinley, one for the blockade of Cuban ports and the other call-ing for 125,000 volunteers.

Hospital Corps Men Wanted.

Men between 21 and 35 are wanted. Experience in nursing is a requirement, but Captain Day's orders are to enlist all the men who would be useful in the hospital branch of the service.

SPAIN TO THE POWERS.

London, April 25.-The Times this morn-

London Times Publishes the Text of the Memorandum Sent Out Last Week.

ing publishes Spain's memorandum to the powers, dated April 18, and signed by Senor Gullon, the Spainish minister of foreign affairs. The memorandum begins by recording the "moral and material aid the Cuban rebels have received from the United States," in filibustering expeditions and the operations of the junta. It mentions Spain's repeated and positive de nials to the allegations of cruelty toward the Cubans, and lays great stress upon President Cleveland's dispatch of December 7, 1897, to the effect that peace would be possible if Spain gave sufficient autonomy to Cuba. The memorandum contends that, in face of the new liberal constitution granted Cuba, which "has already borne fruits," it is difficult to understand why President McKinley, in his message of December 6, 1897, and General Woodword in the note of December 20, 1897, should still doubt Spain's loyalty. The document then speaks at some length

of the Maine accident, and asserts that the Americans, under the pretext of the extraterritoriality of the vessel, never allowed the Spanish authorities to visit the wreck for purposes of investigation; and it most olemnly asserts the absolute innocence of Spain's officials and of Spanish subjects

The fairness and loyalty of Spain are then treatment which American fillbusters, more especially those of the Competitor, have received at the hands of Spain, and, in order to show more fully how pacific and correct has been the attitude of the Spanish government, the memorandum enumerates the four clauses of the Spanish proposals. These are: First-An offer to submit all questions

arising from the Maine affair to arbitra-

Second-An order to Governor General and to apply 3,000,000 pesetas for the relief of agricultural population, with an acceptance by Spanish government for relief of Cubans sent by the the United States providing such relief were sent in merchant

Third-The co-operation of parliament in formulating the extent of the powers to e reserved for the central government. Fourth-In view of the Cuban parliament not meeting before May 4, the proclamation of an immediate armistice,
The memorandum proceeds to declare

that the United States has not accepted even these far-reaching concessions, and that the good offices of the pope have been equally unavailing. It asserts that the Maine accident was used by political parties in America as a means of hurling "most gratuitous and intolerable calumnies at the Spanish government," and yet, the document says, Mr. Olney, in an official note dated April 4, 1896, to the Spanish minster in Washington, himself expressed very serious apprehensions lest the only existing bond of union in Cuba should disappear in the event of Spain withdrawing from that Island.

Mr. Olney—as the memorandum argues-

feared at that time that a war of races would ensue, all the more sanguinary in proportion to the experience and discipline acquired during the insurrection, and that two republics would at once be formed. one white and the other black, the ur shot being that one of the two would swallow the other.

The grave view thus taken by Mr. Olney of the future of Cuba, freed from Spain's rule, is then enlarged upon, and inevitable racial wars are foreshadowed, which are "certain to wreck the existence of Cuba as a state should Spain be deprived of overeignty."

Thus, being convinced, as Spain is, that right and equality are on her side, "she will not and cannot surrender her sovereignty in Cuba."

WITH THE BLOCKADERS.

Corpedo Boat Porter Makes a Daring Trip to the Shore-Blockade In Effective.

On Board the Flagship New York, off Haana April 25, 10 a, m .- The early morning hours to-day were taken up by a vigorous chasing of moving lights. The only vessel spoken was the British schooner Iolanthe. of Windsor, N. S. She was allowed to proceed. She was just out of Matanzas. No shots have been fired since yesterday morning on either side.

Tire Dolphin and the converted yacht Eagle arrived from Key West this m The Dolphin carried the officers and prize crews who had been placed on the steamer Pedro and the schooner Antonio. All were glad to get back, although they said they had had no trouble with their prizes.

The torpedo boat Porter made a daring trip in to the shore under cover of darkness last night, and Lieutenant Fremont her commander, landed with a small party and obtained valuable information. The blockade continues under beautiful weather conditions. The flagship returned to the blockade

line about 6:30 o'clock last evening after

an uneventful trip. Nothing of importance apparently had occurred during her ab ence. When darkness came on last night Moro castle showed a powerful searchlight and flashed it nervously around the hor-izon. Another searchlight also was seen. It looked to be from the direction of the Santa Clara batteries, to the westward of El Moro. The searchlight itself could not be distinguished, only its rays being visible. This is due either to the extremely low position of the light or to its distance from the blockade line. The Moro light is placed higher and is an excellent light. Last night was the first time the searchlights have been used. What benefit they will be to the Spaniards no one knows. They may possibly induce the batteries to expend some more ammunition in futile shots at the squadron, but the blockade continues as before, searchlights or no searchlights, as, of course, they do not has never been surpassed. The alertness of the officers and men continues at the same pitch as was exhibited the first night the squadron arrived. Admiral Samp son is more handicapped in his blockade than were naval commanders during the civil war. In many cases they were able to anchor, while Admiral Sampson's fleet is obliged to drift around in a two-knot current, with no stationary shore light for guide. It is believed that every steame which has attempted to enter Havan since the blockade began has been cap-

tured. One of the sights yesterday was the handling of the torpedo boat Cushing by Naval Cadet Boyd, the only survivor of the Maine with the fleet. Lieutenant Gleaves, commander of the Cushing, spent the better part of the day on the flag During his absence, Cadet Boyd handled the Cushing with a dash and skill that were remarkable, considering the fact that he was assigned to her only yesterday, and had never handled a torpedo boat before and all this in sight of Moro castle, in th shadow of which lies what is left of Cadet Boyd's old ship.

Workmen May Go to War. Fort Scott, Kas., April 25,-(Special.) In

Clèveland, O., April 25.—Becruiting Of-ficer Day located here received orders from Washington to-day to east all the men he possibly could for hespital corps.

punity insofar as invalidating their insurance obtained through that order is con-

MADRID PRESS COMMENT.

El Epoca Upholds Spain's Privateer ing Policy-United States Humanitarianism Impugned.

Madrid, April 26.-El Epoca (Conserva ive) this morning contains a powerful article on privateering in which it says that America in 1856 retained the right of privateering because her enemy was possibly "mighty England, whose wealthy merchant marine offered good plunder," but she earns the praises of the English press by renouncing that right to-day, "when her

enemy is poor Spain."

El Epoca adds: "Two weights, two measures, according to the enemy's caliber; this is the moral reached by the fatherland of Franklin, Hamilton and Washington." The article strongly backs the government in its maintenance of the right of privateering.

The ministerial El Correo says: "American humanitarianism takes the form of attempting to starve the Cuban population. The Anglo-Saxon pharisee is unveiled, and discloses nothing beyond the intention to acquire Cuba. Europe saw through the veil and hence Europe's sympathy for Spain."

Various opinions are observable in Spain. One is that serious information is being kept back, while another is that the government is quite satisfied and occupies a strong position and will make the United States sick of the war long before Spain is tired of it. One thing is certain, namely, that Spain is buckled up to fight to the last before losing the Western jewel of the crown added through the second voyage of Columbus.

One journal says that if the Americans think Cuba unable to withstand a blockade, owing to a lack of provisions, they are mistaken, as "stores exist capable of supporting the frugal population and the soldiers for eight months."

It declares that "the patriotism and readiness of the Cubans and Spanish sol-ment of the Missouri university, said this diery in Cuba to suffer every privation is known to all Spain and, therefore, her attitude is calm and the government is prepared to face fearful odds."

SOMERS CAN'T COME OVER. Forpedo Bont That Was Purchased of Germany Is Likely to Re-

main in England.

London, April 25.-The officials of the United States embassy fear the United States torpedo boat Somers, now at Fal mouth, is destined to remain in England for some time to come, as the neutrality proclamation will be issued to-morrow, and no convoy for the little craft, without which it is impossible for her to attempt to cross the Atlantic, has been secured The United States embassy was crowded to-day with ship brokers, negotiations being on foot to purchase, in behalf of the United States, some British ships which

are now in American ports. The Spanish ambassador, Count Rascon, has intimated to United States Ambassador Hay that he is issuing a statement to the newspapers setting forth that the ambassador of Spain is not authorized to make enlistments. This is evidence, however, that the Spanish authorities here are endeavoring to secure engineers, in spite

bombarded. DEWEY TO AWAIT ORDERS.

ceives Definite Instructions

From Washington.

London, April 26.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, Admiral Dewey has been ordered to await definite instruc tions before attacking Manila. The dispatch says Prince Henry, of Prussia, is quite openly expressing Germany's sympathy with the Spanish. The Spanish minister, Senor Cologan, is endeavoring to per-suade China to declare her neutrality in on the board of trade made remarkable view of the fact that the Americans are advances to-day. May wheat headed the using Mirs bay as a base of operations. this port. It is said that Commodore Dew- option in several years. The close was at ey and the United States consul, Mr. Will- \$1.19% sellers. July wheat gained 3%c, closiam E. Hunt, protested that it was not ing at 92%c, but sold on the street imnecessary to leave, as they had not been mediately after the close at 37%c. notified by the United States government

of the declaration of war. Bangkok, April 26.—The United States minister here, Mr. John Barrett, in an in- and ribs gained 45c, 15c and 10c, respectiveterview to-day, said: "It is of the greatest ly. The advances were attended with but importance that the United States should little excitement. Sensational advances in take the Philippine Islands. Their value is not realized at home. They are richer and larger than Cuba, and, in the hands of a strong power, would be the key to the far East and to the Asiatic Pacific. The United States could either hold them for comme cial or strategic reasons or negotiate with Great Britain to exchange them for the latter's West Indian colonies, or else sur ender them to other powers for reciprocal advantages.

TO BE GRADUATED TO-DAY. seniors at West Point to Quit the Schoolroom for the Bat-

tleffeld. West Point, N. Y., April 25.-Superintend ent Oswald H. Hernst, of the military academy, who, on Saturday last, recommended the immediate graduation of the class of '98, received orders to-day to graduate the class at the earliest possible moment. The academic board was accordingly assembled and the standing of the class

n general merit roll was established. Orders were issued to the first class which numbers sixty-two men, for final parade, and this evening at 6 o'clock the dress parade, which generally occurs in June, took place, in a downpour of rain. When the band passed in front of the line it played "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and reach far enough to show our ships.

If any ships run the blockade, they will have to run a gauntlet of vigilance that the dress parade Colonel Otto Hein, commanding the regiment, called the members of the first class from the ranks and addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen, it gives me the greatest pleasure to congratulate you upon your graduation, and to welcome you into the corps of the officers of the United States army. I am confident that each and every member of the class of '98 will give a good at Dawn, this county, last night.

The class will be graduated to-morrow

afternoon at 5 o'clock. There will be no ceremony whatever. The graduates will probably leave to-morrow night, either for Chickamauga or Washington. Company E, battalion of engineers, are under waiting orders and are expected to e ordered away any moment.

A JUDGE VOLUNTEERS.

Judge Payne, of Chicago, Offers His Services Unconditionally to Governor Tanner

Chicago, April 25.-Judge John Barton Payne, of the superior court, to-day offered his services to Governor Tanner uncond tionally, in any capacity whatever, for war purposes. Judge Payne is believed to be the first volunteer in the United States from among the judges on the bench. An interesting fact is that Judge Payne is a Southerner, one of the most prominent members of the Southern colony in Chicago.

Senecans Ready for War.

Seneca, Kas., April 25.—(Special.) F. G. Bergen, cashier of the Citizens' State bank, holds a list of volunteers in this city. The boys are enrolling and are anxious to go to the front. Several companies can be raised here. It is understood Mr. Bergen is to be captain of this company now recruiting. He is a recognized disciplinarian and a favorite among the boys.

Lee to Get Blanco's Charger.

New Orleans, La., April 25.-At the auction sales of mules and horses intended for the Spanish army in Cuba, which the government prevented from leaving, a handsome Kentucky horse, intended for Blanco, was purchased by A. A. McGinniss, a wealthy manufacturer, who intends presenting him to Fitzhugh Lee, if the latter returns to Cuba as an American general.

Columbia, Mo., April 25.-(Special.) Judge ment of the Missouri university, said this evening that "the cannon and the bayonet make international law. sible way in which the United States could be made liable for the payment of the Cu-ban bonds. Such talk is all political bun-combe."

Mallory Line Quits Business New York, April 25.-Charles Mallory stated to-day that the Mallory line service to Galveston and Key West would be suspended for the present, owing to the war

with Spain. Temarario Has Not Sailed.

London, April 25.-The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temarario, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Buenos Ayres, is still there, awaiting orders.

Cruiser Vesuvius Sails.

Newport, R. I., April 25.—The dynamits cruiser Vesuvius, which sailed this morning, is believed to have gone to Key West, She carried an extra quantity of projectiles

EXPOSITION TO GO ON. Omaha is Hoping the War May Help Rather Than Hurt the Enterprise.

Gmaha, Neb., April 25.-The report that of the foreign enlistment act. the war with Spain will cause a postpone-Colonel Hay concludes the matter is too ment of the Trans-Mississippi exposition is small game to warrant him in protest-ing to the British foreign office, unless it orously proceeds and everything will be assumes larger proportions, but the Brit-ish authorities may act on their own in-Taking advantage of changed conditions incident to the war, the railroads of the The report circulated in the United States West are making a strong bid for the sumthat the British consul at Havana had mer tourist business which, in time of cabled to the foreign office notifying the peace, would go to Europe or the ocean authorities here that Havana would be resorts. John Francis, general passenger bombarded, is incorrect. What he cabled agent of the Burlington road, said towas that he expected Havana would be day: "I have taken up the matter with the Eastern trunk lines, and an effort will be made to turn this travel Westward to the mountains and the Pacific coast, We will endeavor to route this busines Will Not Attack Manila Until He Re- via Omaha and will arrange stopover privlleges for the tourists, so that they may spend several days in Omaha and visit the exposition.

GRAIN PRICES BOOM.

May Wheat Sold at \$1.20 Yesterday in Chicago-Pravisions Also

Much Higher. Chicago, April 25.-Everything dealt in list with a net gain of 5%c. It sold at \$1.20 cruisers Olympia and Baltimore have left per bushel, the highest price for the May

> Corn and oats rose 14c each, closing at 34%c and 25%u25%c, respectively. Pork, lard English and European market centers and advances at Duluth and Minneapolis of Sac for July wheat were the chief factors.

SUNFLOWER LITERATI.

Fifteenth Annual Meeting of Kansas Academy of Language and Literature This Week.

Topeka, Kas., April 25.-(Special.) The fifteenth annual convention of the Kansas Academy of Language and Literature will be held here next Thursday and Friday. Addresses will be delivered by H. G. Larimer, of Topeka; L. H. Perkins, of Lawrence; Charles M. Harger, of Abilene; Mrs. R. M. Piatt, of Wichita; Florence L. Snow, of Neosho Falls; W. H. Carruth, of Lawrence; W. D. Ward, of Emporia; F. W. Blackmar, of Lawrence; Caroline S. Maddox, of Topeka; A. G. Canfield, of Lawrence; T. E. Dewey, of Abilene, and Carrie M. Watson, of Lawrence.

Big Fire in Glasgow.

Glasgow, April 25,-A tremendous fire broke out in the Clyde district of this city to-night. Several large buildings are in volved, including the Catholic cathedral of St. Andrews. The damage already amor to \$750,000, and the fire is still burning.

Inheritance Tax Law Upheld.

Washington, April 25.—A decision was rendered in the United States supreme court to-day in the Illinois inheritance tax case, sustaining the law on which the case was brought. The opinion was rendered by Justice McKenna. Fatal Runaway Accident.

HYGIENE OF THE MOUTH AND STOMACH

The great importance of attention to the Hygiene of the mouth and stomach is insisted upon by the Medical Profession. No better means can be adopted than the regular use of about a wineglassful of "Apenta" Water on first rising in the morning.

The mouth should be rinsed with it before drinking.

THE BEST LAXATIVE.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.